PRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21.

CF See Daily Tribune of This Day for the City Assessment Advertisement. ALMEST GALLATIN'S Pamphiet on the War with exico, may be had gratis at the office of The Tribune.—

Any person ordering 100 copies or less, will be supplied
via Express or Railroad.

A correspondent thinks the Editor of The Tribune in saying in his letter from Washington that Anson G. Phelps, Esq. was President last year of the Col-onization Society. He believes that Mr. Clay was President then, as he is now. It is not unlikely that our corresin the admission of Santa Assa into Mexico. pondent is right, though we are unable at this moment to

erify citheir statement

## Notes at Washington. Washington, Weinesday-11 P. M.

Let the friends of HENRY CLAY everywhere un derstand that his friends here are unchanged and unwavering : that they believe him not only the Savery by the latter. The Texans issisted upon the maintenance of Slavery in the District of Texas, and by this and other equally decided acts of resistance to the laws of the Central Government, determined that Government to take up arms. The this sort, let them take a Loco-Foco as becomes them; if they choose a souffling, trimming, unworthy man to rule over them. I trust he will not be a Whig. Now let us have fair play and no dodging. Let the Whig People be fairly represented in a Whiz National Convention, and its decision we can all defer to; but I don't believe it can be in favor of any other than the acknowledged leader and head of the party. Unless Mr. Clay shall peremptorily insist on withdrawing from the can vass, who can doubt that he will be our candidate? Let those who affect to believe that the advocates of Mr. Clay's nomination don't meanit, look on and one. It will not take long to convince them.

Mr. Polk, I am satisfied, has not yet given up

all hopes of a renomination. On the contrary Le hopes that the dissensions among the partisans of Case, Buchanan and Dallas will result in giving him another chance. It is not for nothing that the eilent with regard to a Presidential candidate.

Col. BENTON will show the country how much he loves his friend, the President, soon after the Fremont Trial is closed by a verdict and a Presidential jadgment thereon. Perhaps it is a great deal; I only say that, much or little, his measure of affection will soon be made known.

11. G.

## THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Foote's Speech. Washington, Jan. 19, 1848.

I am sorry to say that Mr. FOOTE's speech today has opened a new kind of cratory in the Senate of the United States. He has a strange fashion of trying to see in others' speeches what is not to be seen. I have heard him now two or three times attempting to reply to Senators, and in almost every case he used the stereotyped phrase, "I thought the manner of the Senator indicated" so and so. This hypercriticism is decidedly out of place in a new Senator. And then look at his outandish ideas: if not highly profane, yet certainly extravagant. Why, to-day, in defending the course of Mr. Polk, he said that he hoped gentlemen had not forgotten their Bible. If they had not, they would remember that "Jehovah was the projector of the first conquest we read of." This is certainly very wild if not unsenatorial language.

His aliasion, too, to Mr. CLAY, was so contrary to the dignified decorum of that body. Mr. CLAY was present, a private citizen, in the seat he had once rendered illustrious, among his old friends. Mr. FOOTE insinuated that Mr. CLAY was trying to control the opinion of his friends. He said he suspected that there were magnetic influences about. and in this connection be made a reference to Dr. Boynton, who is now delivering a series of Lectures on Magnetism in Odd Fellows Hall. Who ever before heard a Senator give a puff to a lecturer in this dignitled body? Would such men as ch men as CALHOUN resort to such weapons of attack on one who has given much of that high character to the Senate, which I fear it is not making any higher! No; they would rosign their places rather than strike at a great man thus, who has not now tha

privilege of reply.

I have often wondered why some Loce Foccontinually refer to Mr. CLAY, as having such in continually refer to Mr. CLAY, as having such in-fluence. It is the unwilling tribute which great-ness wrings from inferior intelligences. Why children seared to bed by some herrid ghost, could not be more bounted with the power of the invisible spirit that overawes them, than these men are with Mr. Clar.

Mr. Foots quoted much poets, considerable

are with Mr. CLAY.

Mr. FOOTE quoted much poetry, considerable
Latin, and, I believe, some Greek. He drew large
ly upon the ameions, and ransacked all mythology—
part of his apeach be read, and some of the quotations from Goldbert B. Bytos. &c. he read also, looking steadily through his spectacles at the book, and waving his hands wildly above his head in gestures; but I shall not attempt to give you anthing like an idea of his speech. It makes one sad to think of what now passes for Senatorial oratory!

to think of what now passes for Senatorial oratory! He speaks again to morrow.

Gov. Seward arrived here to day, and is looking well. He comes to attend to some business before the Supreme Court. Mr. CLAY and he were both sitting in the Senate to-day together. We have such men in our country, and yet Polik and Dallas fill (!) the chairs that such men ought to occupy.

The speech of Mr. Patrick W. Tourkiss, to-day, in the House, on Mr. Patrick W. Tourkiss, to-day, in the House, on Mr. Patrick W. Tourkiss, to-day, in the House, on Mr. Patrick W. Sayla Arna was worthy of a Principle. It is a long time since we have had such a speech. The House was spell bound during its delivery. The way he showed up Mr. Polik a promise renew was industable. was spell bound during its delivery. The way belowed up Mr. POLN's inconsistency was inimitable Mr. Tonpkins has a good voice, abundance of geture, cutting sarcasm and at times lofty eloquence. He says he has not come to the blistering part of his speech yet. He will flaish it when he gets another chance. In gesturing Mc Tourkiss's shoulders, chest and simost every muscle seem to move in sympathy with the thought. RICHELIEU.

gressional District of Pennsylvania, now vacant by the death of Mr. Hornbeck, (Whig.) is composed of the Counties of Bucks and Lebish. The vote for Governor at the last election stood thus :

THE PENSSYLVANIA VACANCY -The Sixth Con-

Bucks Irvin 4.341 Shuak 4.685 Lekipk " 2.230 " 2,883 Shuak's insjority 688

Hornbeck's majority in the District at the time of his election in 1846 was 453. The District is usually Loco, and unless the Whigs make a streunous effor we fear the vacancy will be filled by a friend to War and Slavery.

CANADA.-The County of Waterloo, at the head of Lake Ontario, has elected Mr. A. J. Fergusson. reformer, a son, as we are informed, of the well known agriculturist and tourist, Hon. Adam Fergasson, formerly of Woodhill, Scotland and who is an occasional visiter of our State fairs. His majority is very large. David Thompson, a wealthy merchant and proprietor on the Welland Canal, bas carried Haldimand on the reform side. To our great surprise, the Orange party are defeated, even nto the Toronto Riding of York County, after holding it their grip for about eleven years. The Globe is sure that Mr. Morrison's election there is beyond doubt. Probably the Irish Protestants, like everybody else, are tired of the sway of "the family compact," as Lord Durham called it, which consists chiefly of the old tary officials of our Revolution, and has proved a perpetual incubus, a nightmare, on the energies of the colonies where it found a refuge .-The farmers of Leeds (opposite our Jefferson) are in excellent spirits. They celebrated their peaceful triamph over " the Grand Master of all the Orange Lodges" by a sumptuous entertalnment-the sleighing was superb, the music delightful, the process sion extending over a mile and a half in length, closing at Brockville.

Of 129 sleighs. Mr. Richards and his active Committee led the van in a handsome vehicle drawn by eight lovely bays; four elegant six-horse and eight four-horse sleighs followed next; and the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence have rarely been caliveous by a more joyous assemblage than that which thus met to celebrate the peaceful tri-umph of the friends of Truth, Progress and Human Freedom.

TORONTO ELECTION .- The City Council have

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Tuck on Slavery and the War-Mr. Penslee

The Supreme Court.
Correspondence of The Tribune. Wasnington, Jan. 19, 1848. Amos Tuck, the Independent from New-Hampshire, and the only one elected as Independent who deserves the name, made this day his maiden speech to the House. It was a very creditable effort, and received the respectful attention of the House. He commenced with some remarks, brief but conclusive, in reply to the arguments yester day of Mr. Rossessos of Indiana-whom, by the way, he considered as one of the most powerful supporters of the Administration. He snimadverted with some severity upon the conduct of Mr. Pork

buted to persons opposed to his Administration, he showed Mr. Polk had been guilty of himselfguity of an over act of treason.

He spoke, then, of the remote causes of the war.

Showed that the early hostility of the Texass to the
Government of Mexico arose from the abolision of
Slavery by the latter. The Texass insisted upon

The "moral treason" which Mr. Pour had attri-

very, and the desire, equally strong, on the other part to maintain it. San Jacinto decided the contest in favor of Slavery. Mr. Tuck then proved at large that by annexing Texas we annexed Slavery and War. He also showed the rapid change of front " Democrats" of New-Hampshire made, when, after having denounced the annexation of Texas as a measure

black as ink and wicked as hell," they took ground in its favor so soon as the edict was pro mulgated from the Baltimore Convention. He was "Abolitionist" and "traiter," would not change with the rest. He would not repudiate the charge of Abolitionism, if by Aboli-tionism was meant opposition to the principle or extension of Slavery.

Mr. Tuck explained his position clearly and em-

natically Though he would stand by the Consti-tion, he would not contribute directly or indirect to the maintenance of Slavery. If Virginia Loco-Focos of his own Tennessee have appointed

Delegates to a National Convention but kept to be relieved from the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right to support Slavery, he said, he would contend for the right of the Free States. tions of Slavery.

He bore down with full charge upon Mr. Presi-

dent Porx-attributed to him the sole authorship of the war, and contended that he and his Cabinet should be responsible for its evils. He thought one and perhaps the chief motive that induced one and perhaps the cone; most war was a mor-bid desire to be known. The world, he said, might sak the question, "Whols James K. Polk?"—and bid desire to be shown with James K. Polk? —and
Mr. Polk seized upon this method to inform it.

He concluded by expressing his determination
to vote for no more money than was necessary to
bring back the army safely and expeditiously from

the territories of Mexico.

Mr. Tuck spoke with fluency and apparent esse, but not in a voice and the throughout the House. He has not yet pitched it to the proper tone—but undoubtedly will give it in time sufficient compass.

He is a man. I should think, of some 38 years of ge, of a fair and clear complexion with blue eyes the Saxon characteristics—with a well formed head, and stands some 5 feet 2 inches in his "stock

ing feet."

Gen Peaslee of N. H. probably will speak in reply, as he seemed to be taking notes during the speech. He should be advised to be most careful in his remarks. To say all he can in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, though he may never intend to yot for it. For New Hampshire is now in somewhat a ticklish condition and any invitations. what a ticklish condition, and any injudicious re-marks by him may pitch it so far over from Slavery as never to be recovered by his political associates. The case in the Supreme Court so ably opened

by Senator Garres from R. I. a day or two since was argued on the same side to-day by Mr. Was STEE. It is unnecessary to say it was ably argued. Mr. WEBSTER'S voice was somewhat affected by a cold. He did not close his argument, but will continue it to morrow.

We have a report here that the Ken ucky Le-

gislature has nominated TAYLOR for the Presidency. Lions of the Capital-Ten Regiments Bill-

Dirs. Gen. Gnines. Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1848.

This city is just now the grand center of military glory, political intrigue and female fascination. The large crop of fire heroes, as Mr Senator BULLER has it, fresh Mexico, parade the streets and avenues in all the nomp of new evanlettes and regimentals.

the foolish business of fighting each other, the military small-ry stand a fair chance of having greatness thrust upon them, or, as I heard a truly great and good man state the case to-day, "The lions have been roaming over and destroying the poor, prostrate Republic of Mexico until they have sated their appetite for carnage and turned upon each other; it is now time for the lackable to follow

and fatten on the garbage.

The Ten Regiments Bull frags its slow long is slong in the Senate. The plan of the enemies of the bill and of the war, guided by the genius of Mr. Calnots, is to spin out the debute and wait for the developments of public sentiment as that what they regard as the mad project of absorbing all Mexico. It is said that Mr. Secretary Walks.

"makes no bones," to use a classic Western expression. ary politicians are becoming great believers in Des-and recognize no moral distinctions of destiny, or in er Words so fish ambition, runs counter to them. "espite the great run of the "return hero business,"

the information per over genus and normal earing, staked by the Information between the General, windicated or legitimacy and helrabily, and her consequent title to be immonse earlied the decoased tather, Daniel Claik and industrial distory of the Territory Courses, now the State of Louisiana.

I have no doubt that Mrz. Gainix has had, and is desired to more brithant carrer than hardle more of the state o

American woman has yet enjoyed. Her father an frash-tion, and her mother a French crecie; she is highly en-dowled by Nature with that apen-hearted generously and featless promptimile which characterize the children of the Oreen Sile, combined with the fractioning manners of the daughters of "La Belle France." All this is tempered by a "smart sprinkling "of Yanker enterprise and practical takent, elements of character aroused to the highest activ-ity in her by a burning sense of injustice practiced on her from it fancy. By this combination of takents, and by the remainful laterest which attaches to her bistory, she had, while her prefermions still rested under the cloud of sushe har pretensions still rested under the cloud of sus-on, gathered around her, in her annual visits to Washor, an influential circle of friends and admirers, sur-cing nearly all the magnates of the land, while at the

ington, an influential curde of friends and admirers, ember done nearly all the magnates of the land, while at the
same time her genuine amhabitity has warded off the
shaftsti justicity, and made her reputily a favorite with her
rowness. She has ever one the defidienches of early education by long association to the most polished circles; and as
a conversationals. Lawre never met a lady who was her
superfor. She is small in stature, easy and dignofted in
manners, elegant in person, and passesses that kind of
French beauty which makes one forget the features—
though in her case they have no need to avail thomselves
of any exemption from criticism.

And now come access, triumphs, and abounding wealth
to crown this combination of attractions, and to place
for Gatxes in undisputed reasession of the highest rack
in the fashicontale world of Washington. Her spartments
at Brown's Hood have been a crowled reception-room,
day and evening, ever since the decision. She has been
waited by on Mr. Clara and Mr. Calinous, and by nearly
every man of distinction in the city, must the halfs of the
White House are deserted in the comparison.

Gen. GatNrs, who was absent at the rendition of the
decree, has just arrived in the city, and receives likewise
his share of affection such as is due to his rank, experience and emilient services. He start is evidently just
emeraing, in the military world, from the temporary cloud
east upon it by professional bigotry which is always sure
to misunderstand, and to ridicule as fanalicism or malness,
whatever transcends the philosocyty of the secretype professional routine. His system of harber defence is beginning to be spoken of with the highest respect, as the full
of wise precaution and military gentus; and it is believed whatever transcends the philosophy of the screetype pro-cessional realise. His system of harbor defence is begin-ning to be spiken of with the highest respect, as the full of wise precaution and military gentles; and it is believed here that even at the White House there are regrets that the Mexican war was not placed under his direction, as time has verified the justness of all his predictions on the subject. His views were at least the decisies of homanity, without which the here sk ks into a vischer. He is also known to be destinate of political substitute, which can hardly be said of any other of our tenerals, and his great purity and elevation of character rises this nearer to Washington, to whose age and school he in some meas-ure belongs these any other American soldier. Cabinat meetings are frequent; A funtainstration respon-sibilities and perpexishen must be any thing but folicitous at this tipe; and I are mining that can be done to lessen them short if recaling Maj. Jack Downing and taking his luminous of most upon the state of the nation.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be found on the ourth Page under the following heads: 'Book Trade,'

Auction Sales," Balls, "M'scolingeous," We acknowledge the receipt of Albany papers of yesterday, in advoce of Co mail, through the ted the remark, as Mr. Clay was now, at an advoce of Mr. Blobard McChart McChar

Later from Mexico.

By Pony Express and Telegraph TO THE TRIBUNE.

RUMORS OF PEACE. DISPATCHES BY THE BRITISH COURIER. SANTA ANNA EBBARKED FOR

SAN BLAS. DEFEAT OF GUERRILLAS. EXPEDITION AGAINST CHOLULA.

Besteration of American Prisoners, &c.

PETERSERO, Jan. 20, 1865.

Your overland Express from New Orleans reached here with papers of the 14th from the city. There had been several arriva's from Vera Croz. The latest was the steamer Virginia, which left Vera Cruz on the 4th and touched at Tampico.

The most important intelligence is that there were indefinite but current rumors of secret nego-

were indefinite but current rumors of secret nego-tions being in progress which promise to result in a treaty of peace. Dispatches were received at Vera Cruz on the night of the 31st, by the arrival of a courier from Mr. Boyle, the British Charge— They were immediately fuwarded to New Orleans in the British brig-of war Daring. Nothing posi-tive was known concerning the contents of these dispatches, but it is supposed they related to nego-tations for peace formed at Vera Cruz, from send-ing them in a vessel of war instead of wating for a Col. Miles, with 1,500 men, left Vera Cruz, for

col. Miles, with 1,500 men. left Vera Crar. for the Capital. Gen. Marshall was awaiting the ar-rical of this train at Jalapa. On the 20th, Mr. Reynolds, attached to company D, of the 8th regi-ment of infantry, was hung at Jalapa, for the mur-der of some Mexican women. It is reported in the Mexican papers that Santa Anna had embarked at Acapulco for the port of San Blas.

A letter from Queretaro states that the Govern

ment was doing all in its power to get the new members of Congress together, and it was believed that body would assemble about the middle of January.

Advices had been received from Mazatlan to the

30th uit. The guerrillas under Migares had made an attack upon the Cape, but were completely routed, and Migares and many other Mexicans expedition was dispatched on the night of the

elist against Cholois to apprehend some Mexican officers. A skirmish took place—three Mexicans were killed and three wounded. A number of American prisoners who had been taken at various times by the Mexicans, had been ent to Col. Childs from Zacatlan by Izunsia, the change for Col. Pavor. If not admissable, an equal number of Mexicans was requested, and if neither propositions should be accepted, they might be considered voluntarily rostored. Col. Childs replied that he could not comply with either proposition, and that the Mexicans were indebted for great number of prisoners released during the was He returned sincere thanks for kindness shown t

easure emulate the enemy's kinduess to I Mexicans who might become prisoners. The brig Rupert, bound from Tampico for Pen-acola with lumber for Government, was totally

the prisoners new voluntarily restored, and won

In the House, petitions were presented in favor of the Ten Hour System. Several private and un-important bills were passed.

Markets. NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14, 1848.

Cotton-Middling sold at 64 to 61, and good middling 61 to 7. The stock of Sugar is light. Sales of Molasses 184 In Freights there is nothing new. There is an activefdemand for Exchange.

Cleared-Ship St. Louis, Balt; Brig Francis, New York Arrived-Ships Wabash and Harrisburg, back Empress, brig Rie, Boston ; Francis Anna, Baltimore.

XXXth CONGRESS ..... First Session. By Telegraph to The Tribune.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. The Vice-President communicated a report from the Commissioner of Patents, of the persons who have applied for the benefits of the Navy Hospital

Mr. BERRIEN submitted a resolution calling upon

Mr. Berriers submitted a resolution calling upon the President for reports and other communications from Gen. Taylor as to the line proper to be occupied by our troops, referred to in his letter to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Californ moved its amendment so as to embrace the reports from any other officers on the same subject. Mr. Berriers accepted the amendment, and the resolution was then laid over.

Mr. Dickinson submitted a resolution to restore large. F. Dave over a variefled, to the sent he for

Arr. Dickies of submitted a resonant to reached Jesse E. Dow, once expelled, to the seat he for merly occupied among the reporters.

Mr. Doucalass introduced a bill granting to the State of Illinois the right of way through the public lands, for the purpose of constructing a railroad

Mr. ATHERTON introduced a bill to modify the

Sub Treasury system:

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the Army, by the establishment of a retired list for Mr. Nilks, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill relative to the transportation of the

mail from foreign countries. The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Mangus, calling for the instructions under which Gen. Scott order. No. 376, was issued, and also his opinion as to the efficiency of his means to carry the same into effect. The resolutions led to a sharp debate between Messas Mangum, Cass, Crittenber and

Mr. Manous stated that he had two objects i presenting these resolutions. First, to know the extent of the Executive purpose on the subject of

Mr. Cass said he was not tender of the Execuve, but of the henor of the country. He did no rish to collighten the Mexicans. Desirous, as b was, to give every information to Congress, be hoped the President would come out fully and plainly and say it is his design to conquer the whole of Mexico; but as to holding Mexico, that

was a different question.

Mr. CRITESDES replied in a tone of strong sarcase, on the subject of the Executive withholding
light from Congress less the enemy should be benefited by it. All that was here asked for was only nformation necessary to enable the Senate to form a correct judgment on matters submitted to their

Mr. Alley said the secret desires and opinions of the President were of no consequence. Congress alone would determine the policy to be parsued— But as the Secutor from North Carolina might earn the opinion of the Senate by this resolution, he would not oppose.

The resolution was then modified by Mr. Max-

OUN so as to leave it discretionary with the President to omit any disclosure which, in his opinion, would be detrimental to the public interests, and in this form it was agreed to

In this form it was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiments bill, and Mr. Footz resumed bis remarks. He rebuked the charge of falsehood made, he said, not directly but by innende against the President, by Mr. Prance and others. He exthe President, by Mr. Pearce and others. He expressed pain at being put in conflict with Mr. Calmoux, for whom he entertained the most profound respect, and who, he believed, possessed the entire confidence of the people of Mississippi.

He then examined the proposition of Mr. Cattoux, and contended that the tendency of our policy is to re-nationalize Mexico, and showed that bis change at prelictions, made at the last session of

(Csinoua's) predictions, made at the last session of Congress, in regard to the practicability of taking Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico, et ceters, had not Mr. Calhows explained, and said that in an in-

terview sought by the Executive, he had expressed the opinion that if Vera Croz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua were attacked and our forces de feated, the inevitable consequence must be ou withdrawal to a defensive line. This he repeated speech last session, he had never doubted our ability to take Vera Croz, and had said that if successful in taking the Castle, the City of Mexico. &c. very well, but if not, had consequences would Mr. FOOTE continued-after reviewing Mr. Call

HOUN'S speech be laid down his own plan-which was to annex Mexico by provinces, and sduit her to the benefits of our territorial system. He would establish depots at the principal points introduce our import and export system, our land office sys-tem, general education and trial by jury. He looked forward to a long series of years of prosperity if we adopted this course. He trusted that supplies would be voted; for, if we do not arall ourselves of our present power to subdue Mexico, but be content with a defensive line, we may ultimately find ourselves engaged in a double war, with Mexico and Grant Religion. Great Britain.

Mr. CRITIENDEN referred to an allusion made break, but we do not learn that he had any ponnection by Mr. Poore to Mr. CLAY as a magnetiser, using | with the elected Mr. George Gurnott to the office of Mayor politicass of Mr. Elchard McGregor, Jr. of the House-tonic Ballroad, and Mesers. Wells & Co. of Wall-st. vanced age, in a private condition of hie, seeking nothing farther from the public favor, and could de-

rive no new lustre from the Presidency. (Clay's) name would adorn the highest page of his country's history. What he (Crittenden) now said was due to a private friend and an illustrious

but adjourn over to Monday.

Mr. CLARKE has the floor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After reading the Journal, Mr. Broaddhead rose at half past 12 o clock, and announced the decease of Mr. Hornseck, a member of the House, at Allentown, Pa, on the 16th inst. The duty had been assigned him of making this announcement, and having done so, it only remained for him to say but few words as to his public character and services. The deceased was a native of New Jersey and a stradgeste of Union College. His father and a graduate of Union College. His father was a distinguished physician, and the whole mily of the highest respectability. The fa-ily removed to Pennsylvania, and the deceased having been subsequently admitted to the bar of that Commonwealth, it was there that their acquaintance and friendship were formed. They had practiced at the same bar and frequently trimmed the trimmed the same midnight lamp together. Though opposed in politics, he knew tim as a man of pure principles, firm and enduring friendship. It had been said that his chaste ambition had too much of the heavenly fire. The popular voice of Lehigh and Bucks Counties had called and elected him to Congress, and shortly after his friends discovered the evidences of an invidious attack of pulmonary af-fection; but he came here to take his place in the and attentions of his family and friends, who had now lost one faithful in every relation. The customary resolutions were then passed. Ad-

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

EVENING REPORT. SENATE... ALMANY, Jan. 20-7 P.M.
The bill relating to State Engineers and Surveyors was farther discussed in Committee of the Whole, but not disposed of.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Brooklyn
Gas Light Company went to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

A report was made against the erecting of a new wn from parts of Black Rock, &c.
Mr. Dox reported a bill continuing the annual
opropriations to the State Agricultural Society. The subject of taking testimony in reference to disputed scaling in the Niagara County Election case is before the House.

The Commissioners to amend the defective Law Practice state that they will report at an early day.

The bill amending the act authorizing Equity
Courts to sell Preemption Rights in New-York was The General Manufacturing bill is made the or-

ler of the day for to morrow.

The debate was renewed on the Harbor Resolu tions introduced by Mr. Spaulding. They were agreed to by the Committee of Whole, and passed. Sir Allen Napier McNab, speaker of the last Canada Legislature, is in the city.

ALBANY, January 20. Flour is as before: Oats 41a 42c; New Corn 64 a 65c; Hye 51; Barley 78 a 54c; Pork 26 a 6 25, for good lots. The receipts of Grain in the State have been larger than any day this Winter. Whisky 25c, with sales.

Boston, Jan. 20-P.M. Flour-There was a steady demand, but the improved rates demanded could not be realized. We report sales of 1,000 bbls at 6 37 a 6 50. Corn—The market was firm and prices had an upward tendency. Sales of 4,000 bushele were made, consisting of Western mixed at 70a71 cts Outs-Sales of 2,000 bushels were made at 52 cts. Pro ristons remained without change. There was a better feel-

Buffalo Markets.

Burralo, Jan. 20-P. M. Figur-The market continued dull with light sales at \$4.75. Wheat-Sales of Ohlo, good quality, were making at SI 12} per bushel, the market closing firm. Corn-The market was inactive-small sales of Western mixed were making at 50 cts per bushel. Provisions were du and very little foing. The weather steadily cold and

## BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COURT OF INQUIRY .- The National Intelligencer, after quoting the letter of the Washington Correspondent of the Philadel phia Ledger, affirming the recall of Gen. Scott and the ordering of a Court of Inquiry at Washing

"As You WERE! "-Latelast evening, after the "As You Were! — Late last evening, after the ovewas in type, we learn authentically (in confirmation of the Infimitial movement of the Administration aimst General Scott, but in contradiction of the Ledger learning despatch) that Gan. Towson, Paymatter meral, did set out on Monday night last for Mexico, see he is, in conjunction with Gen. Cushing and Gen. cities, of the Volunteer Gross, to form a Court of Inquiry, dured by the President of the United States, on General -a very singular Court, by the way, to sit in Judg-on the General in chief of the Army. Truly, "the els of the wise are plain, but the counsels of the vain

Gen. Sam Houston arrived in New-Orleans on the 10th inst. or reads for Washington, to take his seat in the U. S. Senate, to which he has been recently

Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1848. The weather continues very fine, and promenaers are taking full advantage of it.

It was noted a day or two since that Judge King had

given a decision for the sale of the Saturday Courier. The case has this morning assumed a new shape. Immediately non the promulgation of the Judge's order, Mr McMakin paper, to be exiled "McMakin's Model American Courier," The counsel for Mrs. Holden, the widow of the deceased partner, this morning made application to Court to have semed to operate prejudicial to the sale. This will be argued to-morrow. I de not, however, believe, it will injure the id Sanorday Courier. Mr. McMakin has had bad adwhere from the haghining of this business. I know his

swallowed in mistake.

o a tiempt was made last night to fire a carpenter shop

to wis-st, in the western part of the city,

oho F. Ohl, of this city, has contracted with Captain

f. Loper, for the building of a steamer which is to be

converse Proladelphia and Havana, touching at Charleston, going and returning.

There is some little demand for Corn Meal, and L500 obes were taken by shippers at \$3. Flour is dail, with editors frostly at \$5.25, not no buyers. Grain is quiet.—sales 4,000 bush instruct Western at 128 cents. Nothing doing in Corn. Cotton quiet—bilders anxious for sales, Groceries—Provisions and Whisky without change.

Stocks beavy to-day.

First Bourd and Arter—300 Schyl Nav 6s. 68, 42; 3,000 Pem 5s. 4a, 66; 1; 1 Farm & Mech lik. 15; 1,455 U S Treas Notes, 57; 2

School Seard and Arter—4,000 U S Loan 6s, 97, 97; 1,100 Lehigh Coal Scrip, 83; 2,800 Pem 5s. 69; to \$; 3,000 U S Tr Nts. 87; 1,000 Schyl Nav 6s, 55, 40; 7,300 Pem 5s. 6xp, 57; 3,000 Tr Nts. 57; 10 1; 100 Grard 91.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senute.

JOHN F. MEADE, Register of the Land Office, Green Bay,

Wisconsin case John S. Horner, removed.
William W. Fammao, Breceiver of Pablic Moneys at Cohaba, Alebama, see Matthew Gayle, resigned.
James Madorrin, respectived Register of the Land Office at St. Stephen's, Alabama.
Jour J. Colleman, respectited Register of the Land Office at Huntsville, Alabama. EXECUTION OF INDIANS .- Accounts from Yuca

EXECUTION OF INDIANS.—Accounts from Yuca-tan state that thirty-seven Indians were executed agree-bly to sentence on the 20th, for their participation in the hortors of Valladolid, Tepic, &c. The execution took place in the interior of the citacle, to spare the citizens the sight of such an effusion of bood. A Revolution in Venezuein. The schr. Greek, of Baltimore, Capt. Griffith, ar-

ived last night from Porto Cabello after a passage of 23 days, bringing our files of papers and the following news digence from Venezuela. A revolution had broken out in that Republic. Political differences had occasioned dissentions among the peo-

ient was arrested for alleged treasur, and was upon his rial when the schooner left. Confusion and discord prevalled everywhere, A bearer of dispatches, sent by the Governor of Valencia to Caractas, had been found murdered upon the road, with the dispatches taken from his person.

Mr. Withham Berry an old and highly- happy country-the country of the black race, the esteemed chitzen of Clarkson, Mouroe Co. was killed by | Inhe-

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY.

Reported for The Tribune.

placed me in this position. But I must present myself before you in no condition to fulfil the expectations that may have brought this large and respectable assemblage together; neither am I prepared to do justice to this great subject or to myself. I have just terminated a journey of consider, able length and arducusness, performed in mid-minter, and surrounded at every place where I have stopped by throngs of friends, leaving absolutely no leigness whatever the three propile of color in the United States. And this is done voluntarily, upon the great little to no leigness whatever the three propile of color in the United States. And this is done voluntarily, upon the great lutely no leisure whatever for that preparation which ought always to be made before a man presents himself to address so respectable and intelligent an audience as this. I come before you without a solitary note, and with very little mental pre ness for an elaborate address. I will therefore advise all who have come here with the expectation of hearing anything extraordinary, to leave the Hall, and by so doing they would doubtless leave it with much fewer auditors than at first assem. bled. (Cheers.) Yet I confess myself gratified with the opportunity of saying a few words, as well as with the opportunity of saying a few words, as well as with the circumstance repeatedly adverted to in the course of the evening, of my having met here in company with others thirty years ago for the company with in company with others thirty years ago for the foundation of this Society. It has been some years since I have had the honor of standing or sitting in the place which I occupy this evening, and you will all w me to say that, in all human probability. ear before you. You have been fold that about thirty years ago.

Rev. Dr. Finney of N. J. and others with him, met here and consulted and agreed upon the great principles of the foundation of this Society. I was one of that number. At first we did not intend to do more than to establish a Colony on the Coast of Africa, to which the free people of culor in the United States might voluntarily and with their own free consent, without the least restraint, coercion, or compulsion, proceed and enjoy untrammeled those social and political privileges which under the circumstances of the case they could not enjoy here. We submitted the whole to their unconstrained volition. It was very far from the purpose of those who came together on that occasion, to interfere with the title to slaves; we did not wish to affect that title in the least degree whatever. We saw, what is now manifest in the country, that the neonle of color and the white race could not possied States might voluntarily and with their own in the least to unsettle the title to slaves. We buped merely to demonstrate the practicability of Colon ization, in order that those who had the control of slaves might avail themselves of the policy or not, according to their views or wishes. Our object was nothing farther than to demonstrate before the world the practicability of establishing a Colony of free blacks in Africa.

Well, as it has been just stated, throughout the whole progress of our Society from its origin, it has been surrounded by difficulties, and beset by enemies in front and in rear, and on both flauks.—

(Cheers.) The Abolitionists have assailed it, as well as those of the opposite extreme. Both lower portion of the country is there a solitary spot upon

olitical condition with the whites, we will carry

hem where they can better enjoy the immunities But it has been said that this Society is incapable. of accomplishing so great an object; and I admit that its founders have not supposed that without the aid of Government, State or National, they could found in Africa a very large colony composed wholly of free persons of color. But their purpose has been to show the practicability of the object—
the power of Colonization, in competent hands, to
carry out the work in all its great results—to demonstrate this power throughout the whole extent
of the Continent. If then those who have taken
the lead have been able to demonstrate the prac-Africa all persons of color who may be emancioated either by the authority of States, or the dis-osition of individuals ! That demonstration has

But it has been urged particularly by one class

country. In some sense those blacks who have been born upon the soil, may claim this for their country: and so could the Israelites claim Egypt for their country, because during a long period of time they were captives in Egypt. So could all the I raelites born in the wilderness during their progree from Egypt to the Promised Land, claim the wilde ness for their country ; but still in contemplating the beam which guided the progress of that most remark-able of all the families of man, neither Egypt nor the wilderness, but Causan was their home, and to the widerness, our canan was their forme, and to that home they were finally led. Who, then, can doubt, in a solitary instance, that Africa is the real home of the blacks, though they may have had a casual birth upon this continent? There they were placed, and remained originally until captured by the hands of lawless violence, and there they emain happily in the fairest portion of their original possession; and does it not seem a dispensation f an all-wise Providence, which has brought them of this country, that they may be carried back of tallfithe hely purposes of thim whose ways are accrutable, but always just. But this separation f the free people of color with their own consent com the country in which they happen to be born. was not merely recommended for their good alone, but for other and higher considerations. Africa had been long in barbarism, worshiping unknown and forbidden gods, without the gifts of civilization and without the benefits of Christianity, and those who first met in consultation for the organization and beyond the fact that it would elevate the black's character to the character of freemen; they saw that these blacks in returning to Africa, would carry along with them all the blessings of our holy religion, and all the benedits of the arts and of civ-ilization. Who does not take a deep interest in that enterprise which in obedience to the princi-ples of our holy religion, is sending out Missiona-ries to convert the heathen? And who can fail to see that Native Missionaries will be the most ef-fective for the conversion of their African brethren. fective for the conversion of their African brethrer who are of the same blood with themselves, an with whom they can completely harmonize in all their interests, sympathies and affections? At this are in the Republic of Liberia, twenty-five places f public worship, dedicated to the same Lord and aviour whom we worship, and that thousands of the natives are rushing into the colonies in order to ob-tain the benefits or education and a knowledge of transportation to the shores of Africa. fellow-citizens, was one of the great purposes which we had in view when thirty-one years ago, we must together in consultation for the establishment of this Society: and in a few years afterward, when the purchase of suitable territory was made-now about twenty-five years ann-the first colonists were

and since that time, that there were other places | have thrown out these remarks, losse and disjoint than Liberia, to which these Colonists might be sent with equal advantage; but I do not concar in this opinion. Looking at expense alone, Africa is certainly the most inviting place; for we have been told that \$50 is sufficient to transport one of all parties—I would be seech the Abolitimists. Stann, he proceeded as follows:

Gentleman of the Colomization Society:

Thave been committed to say a few words. Rather against my wishes, and unexpectedly to myself, I have been advertised in the newspapers, I believe, to make some address on this occasion. I have no reproaches to make against those who have

this consideration attach.

But it is said that the purposes of Colonization, were they undertaken by the Government itself, cannot be accomplished, that it is impossible to transport to Africa, by such means, all the free people. ple of color in the United States. Why, gentle-men, if I am not mistaken, there comes yearly into motives of all human action. Thus, the German and Irish emigrants flock to our shores annually, with no inconsiderable aid on the part of their Governents and with no individual aid, in numbers equal in the Luited States, bonn and tree. These autome to our country in obedience to one of the laws of our nature—in pursuance of the great controlling principle of human action and which enters into all great enterprises, they come here to better their condition: and I hope they will better their condition. And so it would be with all our free people of color. Were they to be transported from the color. Were they to be transported from the practicable as joining together these whom God himself, by the difference of color and various other distinctions, perhaps, has declared ought to be separate. (Cheers.) Then, to send them to Annual arate, into by violence, not by coercion, not against their will, but with their own full consent—let me say to Abolitionists and to those on the other extreme, to all men—why should not the free colored race rather than the option to go to Africa or ong us have the option to go to Africa or the United States !

remain in the United States?

I know it is sometimes alleged that it is inhuman and cruel to send these blacks to Africa, where the climate is so inhospitable that death soon takes them. Upon this subject our records bear the most gratifying testimony, to which, if you please, we will listen.

The Colony of Jamestown, in Virginia, after

seventeen years had clapsed, and after 9,000 colo-nists had first come out, and one hundred and fifty pounds sterling had been expended in planting that colony—at the end of seventeen years, of those terfere with the title to sizes; we did not wish to safect that title in the least degree whatever. We saw, what is now manifest in the country, that the people of color and the white race could not possibly live together on terms of equality. We did not stop to inquire whether this state of things was right or wrong. We book the fact of impossibility for these two races to live together in equal social conditions, and proceeded to operate upon that fact. I know there are many respectable individuals in the country who contend that this is all projudice. the country who contend that this is all prejudice, and should be expelled from the bosons of men, and should be expelled from the bosons of men, and that we should recognize all as members of the same race, entitled to the same privileges and immunities with ourselves: This principle in their view, may be right. But we went on the fart that view, may be right. But we went on the fact that the two races could not live together, and on this foundation we proposed, in view of their religious, moral and political degradation, that they should be indeed, the mortality at Jamestown in seventeen which it would be impossible for them ever to enjoy mate to which I refer. We have nothing then, in this country. I repeat, that we did not attempt the bulk of mortality to frighten us in this experiment, or dissade us from its prosecution.
But it is said we have yet done but little. Well,

Cheers.) The Abolitionists have assailed if, as well as those of the opposite extreme. Both oave united in assaulting it, but on what grounds. I can act yet well understand. It is no more a part of the object of the Society to interfere with the title to slaves, than it is its object to interfere with the progress of Abolition. We contemplated simply the improvement of the condition of the blacks, and so, when the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained, in the emancipation of the blacks, it would become the object and employment of this society. secome the object and employment of this society who are now asking for the support and benefits of the Liberia Society. Well, so far as we have gone ast benefit might accrue to the human race, which good has been done. Is it not better, far, that to colonize them, and thus cooperating together, a vast benefit might accrue to the human race, which might consist with the highest purpose of Abelition But why should they continue to attack us? I repeat, But why should they continue to attach us? I repeat, we do not interfere with them, utapian and impracticable as we suppose their project to be. Their attempt is to emancipate without a moment's delay, the whole of the black race in the United States. Very well: to accomplish this very object in another way. Colonization was begun. We say to them, gentlemen, we cannot hope to accomplish your object, and because of the inability of the black race to come upon an equality in social and of the sent to Africa, than that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? and is it not better far for us that they should have remained here? States with the state is is possible we wish that they should have remained here? States we should have remained here? States we have done some condition? It is, certainly, far better for us and for them. So far, then, we have done some condition? It is, certainly, far better for us and or better far for us that of B. E. Warson, 45 William st. One grow into a national effort. It is not the work of a mained captive in Egypt for two or three centuries, and the Africans bave been captives centuries, and the Africans have been captives in the United States for about the same length of time. When Government shall lend its aid, and I do not speak of unconstitutional aid, but of such as has been furnished by the State of Maryland, which has set a noble example of liberality by furnishing liberal supplies to her colony; when the States, having the power, shall be ready to follow the example of Maryland in this respect, no doubt there will be vast accessions to our Colony. It is not desirable, perhaps that we should progress too fast. It should be in this case as in all other settlements in new countries. There should be forerunners—pioncers, who will prepare the way. forerunners—pioneers, who will prepare the way, raise subsistence, build houses, make places of comfort and convenience for those who are to follow them, otherwise they may be thrown upon the shores of the Continent of Africa, to suffer. Better to proceed according to the laws of Nature betself—slowly, surely, and so, carefully measuring every step that we take.

Beside these considerations connected with the fact that the two races never can become one, there are others which I will mention.

In what State of the Union, now—it is possible that Massachusetts may be an exception—does the black man, however free he may be, and from however long a line of free ancestry he may be deserved. forerunners-pioneers, who will prepare the way.

ever long a line of free ancestry he may be des-cended, have or enjoy political rights ?—as to social rights, these are out of the question. In no State could he stand on an equality as to his social con-dition with the whites. Such is the law in almost sill the States, that it excludes him from these; and the Free States are equally chargeable with rigor-ous laws in this respect with the States in which Sla very exists. And of late years the rigor of these laws have increased against the black population, so that in some States emancipation is prohibited. A case in point occurred with myself. In the State of Alabama, a respectable and kind gentleman, whom I never saw in my life, devized to me in his will some twenty-five or thirty slaves, without any istimation as to the cause or motive of the bequest. I was surprised at this, but had some reason to be-Society, that the generous devizor had confidence in me, and that I would send them to Liberia. Acin me, and that I would send them to Liberia. Accordingly I took measures to accomplish the object of their colonization, and have been happy to learn since I came to this city that twenty-three of them have actually embarked at the port of New-Orleans for that Colony, and the remainder will follow as soon as they are ready,—Now, what would have been the condition of these poor creatures but for the existence of the Colonization Society! They could not have been freed in Alabama, for the laws of that State prohibit Emancipation; in consequence, in doubt, of the improduct angitation of this subject at the North— Emancipation: in consequence, no doubt, of th imprudent agitation of this subject at the North-I had to take them to New Orleans as my slaves got out of the jurisdiction of the United States. I mention this single case as one. Alabama is not the only State which has felt called upon, in consequence of the agitation of the question of Slavery at the North, to pass rigorous laws of this kind.— Most of the States, where the institution of Slavery exists, have passed similar laws. Here, then, appears the object of the Colonization Society—that of affording individuals, as well as States who may have the control of few newspin of color and sinves. have the control of free people of color and slaves which they may wish to emaccipate, the opportu-On the subject of Slavery I shall not touch more than I have done. This Society, throughout the whole of its existence, has left that subject depend-ent on the laws of the States which regulate it,

confining their operations exclusively to those free people of color whose voluntary desire it is to be transported to the shores of Africa. Gentlemen of the Society, you have placed me in a cosition which is really both embarrassing and saidal. I came here this evening, as I have stated,

Mr. Clay on rising was greefed with round after round these Colonists and support him six months after the support of the suppor doctrines of the opposite extreme, insisting upon the institution of Slavery-I would beseech all men to look calmly and dispassionately at all men to look can't have a constraint itself to the friendly consideration—I would be seech them to discard their prejudices, and ask them in the sam of that God, under whose smiling Providence verily believe this Society has thus far been conducted and will in future continue, to look and contemplate for a moment this experiment of twenty discarded which without nower five years' continuance, which, without power, without revenue, without any aid except what has been fornished by the charity of men, has carried on a war—not an aggressive, but a defensive wan to look at the territory which we have acquired.—
Three hundred and twenty miles of coast on the
West of Africa, and in every purt of which the
Slave Trade has been suppressed. And here I begleave to remark, that the Governments of Europe
and the United States have endeavored long to app. press the Slave Trade: if they would enly lend a small portion of the means which they employ is small portion of the means which they employ in keeping up naval forces for this purpose, to carry out the great objects of Colonization, they would find it to be the most effectual mode of suppressing the Slave Trade that could be adopted. I believe no instrument in the hands of Government can be so effectual in breaking up the Slave Frade, as the extension of these colonies on the Western Coast They all would be as so many sentinels

of Africa. They all would be as so many sentinels, urged by all the sympathies of their race, by every consideration which forms metive of action, to as rest the progress of the trade.

Let us look at other motives for the supported Colonization. It has been said, and truly said, that there is more immorality among the free people of color than among the slaves, and that the sinces would be benefited by the withdrawal of these people from their neighborhood. The Abolitionists, by their opposition to Colonization, have butriveted more firmly the chains of Slavery. Them there is the objected civilization, and the benefits there is the object of civilization, and the benefits of the arts to be extended to the native Africans, of the arts, to be extended to the native Africans, the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the propagation of Christianity. Is it right, I ask, to assault a single motive in all this combination of motives, and condemn the whole scheme because you disapprove of one of them? Take the whole case to gother, and all the purposes, declared from the first and persevered in throughout—take all, and judge of the Colonization Society by this standard, and not by a separate and distinct motive which may be torn from the many considerations which as be torn from the many considerations which a tuate it.
I should fail to express the feelings which fill my

I should fall to express the leanings which many breast this evening, if I should neglect to congratilate the members of this Society upon the success which has crowned their labors. A Republic has suddenly sprung into existence under their auspices—a free representative Republic, in form modeled after our own cherished institutions; and although it has had as yet but a brief existence, it holds out a bright prospect for the future. It is a most appropriate subject of congratulation whether we look back on the past, or forward the consummation which the future promises. I is gratifying to contemplate this locant Republic, to cast a view through the long vists of Time, to anticipate two or three centuries hence, and regard its people spreading the light of Liberty and disseminating the principles of Religies, propagating the Arts, and performing such other duries and obligations as may devolve upon a great duties and obligations as may devolve upon a great people. If we should bring fairly into view what this germ of Republicanism shall exhibit in the lapse of two or three centuries, how much the pos-terity of these colonies will be gladdened under in influence, and how much our own posterity will be entitled to rejoice at their prosperity, how would a stimulate to exertion! On then, gentlemen—600s. in the name of the cause. I shall soon leave you and this theater of action forever, but I trust that the spirit which led to the formation of this Society will survive pices, this Colonization Society of ours may be still found asserting its sufficiency in cooperation with the Republic of Liberia, to transport to that region the Republic of Liberia, to transport to that regate every free person of color who may be disposed by go there, until, I trust, the separation of the two races shall be at last completed, and other generations shall have sprung up to invoke—as in closing I now do—upon the noble cause of Colonization the blessings of that God whose smile, I think, has been harbest covered to it. ocen hitherto extended to it.

Mr. CLAY here took his seatjamid thunders of applaus.

Business Notices.

FET The great sale of lots belonging to the estate of the continued to the hour of adjournment, (20'clock) About in lots were sold at fair prices, mostly if not all for actual improvement, averaging a little over \$1,500 per let-The sale was exceedingly well attended, and the low were all hobalidely sold, without reservation or limitation.-The sale will be continued this day at 12 o'clock. A que

intion of yesterday's sale will be found in another patter

ranted equal to those Pens sold at \$3.50 elsewhere. Gelt Pens, \$1 and \$1.50; sold elsewhere at \$1.50 and \$2. Gelt Pens carefully repaired. P EXTRA OLD JAVA COFFEE at 125 cents, warrante pure and equal to any in the city.—The finest Oolong Tea. 59 conts; best Young Hyson Tea. 75 cents; new crop NO. Sugar, Zs. 6d. and Ss. 7 lbs.; Crushed Loaf, Ss.; Wister Lump Oil, 75 cents a gallon, warranted to burn all sigit; superior Sperm Candles, 2a 6d, ponad; common Sperm-la 6d.; now Bunch Raisins at 12a a box, orid, and sd ib.;

Keg do. 4d. for sale at wholesale or retail by J. O. Fow LEE, 250 and 428 Greenwich and 70 Vesey st. A liberal discount will be made to greens and country dealers. TO If you want to get good Boots and Shoes chesp just go to our friend Jones, 4 Annet, and get them and you will find a great saving in your boot bills. So says or

Sanos's Sansapanilla .- It is not uncommon for percent aboring under disease to expect menicine to do everythis or them—nay, to effect a cure in spite of a thousand in prodences, which would be dangerous to the healthy, and of course are doubly so the sick. We say, therefore, to the victim of scrofula, gastrites, cruptive disease, or any other malady arising from unlicatiby secretions, and an later matory state of the blood, let us understand the condition apon which Sanus's Sansapanana is expected to relief you. We stipulate for temperance to drink and disk, proper clothing, avoidence of exposure to sudden chapped of temperature, and a fair trial as to time. These terms being observed, experience gives us authority to say the a radical cure may be depended upon.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and rotall, by A. B. & D. SANDS. Wholesale Braggists, 100 Fulton, corner of Wil-HOW PLEASANT A FORM IT IS IN! HOW PLEASANT A FORM IT IS IN!

To You do not have to take it home and draw the cot, and get a spoon and pour it out, and "muss up" svery thing with it, as you have to do with green ac d-like but the mixtures that corrode and turn your German sine.

poons to verdigris with their noxious and quack-likecom binations IT IS IN A SQUARE POCKETABLE perfectly dry, and when you break it it sparkles with the

risp laughter of the fireside, and an home-made ber like odor pleases the olfactories, instead of nauscating the senses by the horrid thought of "diving" into the myste ries of experimenting science. In fact, it is SIMPLE AND CERTAIN,

and it (Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy) is an acknowledged good ramedy for course, colds, moderness, some-theoat, whosping course, course full-monary complaints premonitory to the constant

IF Sold wholesale and retail by MRS. W. JERVIS 70 BROADWAY, corner of White at ; 100 Fulton-A.
AGENTS-183 and 850 Broadway; 363 Bowery, certain ourth-st.; 225 Blencker; Brigham, 17 and 100 Areas 410 Grand at ; Guion, corner of the Bowery and Grad Mrs. Hayes, 120 Fulton-st. and 1 Atlantic-at Brooklyn; \$ Grandest, Williamsburgh.

[ Each package is invariably signed MRS. 8

Be sure to ask for MRS. JERVIS'S Cold Candy. Put up in packages of is, 2s, 4s, and fel each. CO For the Spring custom of Southers and Wester buyers this is the season to advertise in Southers and Western newspapers. A sciention, adapted to all business pursuits can be had at Palman's Agency, in the Tribes Buildings.

"That whiter axin of her, than snow,
And pure as monumental alebater.

(F All females have skin like the shove, who are look
Spanish Lif White.

Spanish Lif White.

Sold only at 87 Chathan-at. To Greats spots on clothes or any kind of carping wouldn ac, removed for one availing. The particles, Tknow, fellow-citizens, that it was agreed then, tal preparation, to address you on this occasion. I